

b34r5hell

Reverse Engineering

Agenda

- > What is Reverse Engineering?
- > How does it apply to CTFs?
- > objdump
- > GDB
- > Decompilers



What is Reverse Engineering?

- Understanding how something you didn't make works by deductive reasoning and analysis
 - Often with the goal of modifying that thing or gaining valuable information to achieve some goal
- Example Situations that utilize RE
 - Creating an emulator for a video game console
 - Modding a video game (without modding tools specific to that game)
 - Finding a vulnerability in proprietary software
 - Bypassing security checks on a piece of hardware/software



How does it apply to CTFs?

- Usually given an executable to download, and asked to figure something out about it
 - E.g. what is the correct user input that will give you the flag?
 - You also see non-compiled languages like Python
- Sometimes overlap with Binary Exploitation and/or "pwn" challenges
 - Exploits are often found using reverse engineering techniques
- Challenges can be made more complex by using unconventional programming techniques or obscure libraries
 - Often tough to figure out "where to look", challenge makers put a lot of red-herrings to annoy us

objdump

- Command line disassembler
 - Can convert executable machine code into assembly code
 - Analyzes executables and object files



GNU Debugger(GDB)

- Industry-standard debugger for Linux executables
 - Set breakpoints in the assembly
 - Print values in registers/memory at any point
- Can "cheat" by manually running specific sections of code, or bypassing conditionals
 - Easier challenges might be solvable like this without having to do any actual analysis
 - Don't get too comfortable with this: challenge makers know all our tricks
- Useful to combine with a decompiler so that you can figure out where in the "code" you are currently at



Decompilers

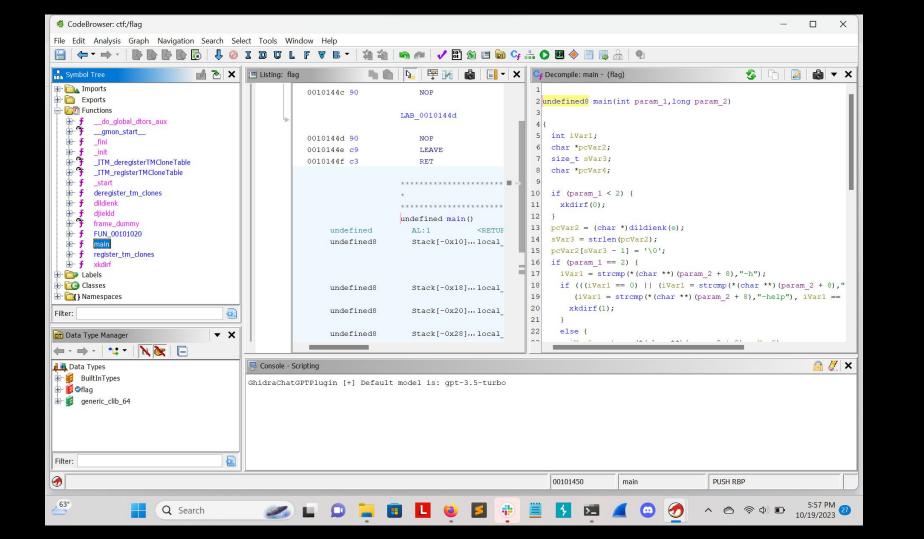
- By themselves, an executable will only give you the raw machine code
 - Possible to solve a challenge only using tools for parsing executables and debugging assembly
 - But often impractical and takes way too long
- Luckily, there are tools that can take a compiled executable and "decompile" it into C/C++
 - Will never be exactly correct, decompilers make a good guess
 - Will still lack important information like variable names
 - Even if functionally similar, will often look completely different than what the original source looked like



Ghidra

- Made by the NSA and released in 2019
 - Has existed and been used for much longer within government agencies
- Written in Java, so it works on all operating systems with a valid Java version
- Open-Source, available on GitHub: ghidra
- Can also do cool plugins or scripts
- The decompiler we tend to use

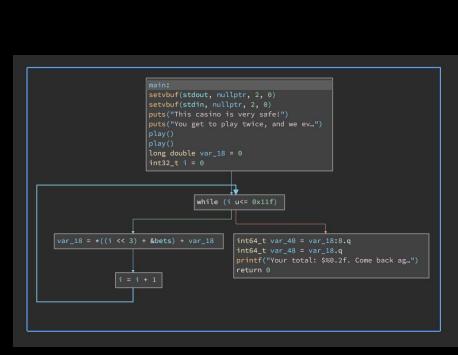




Binary Ninja

- Both an online and local version
 - The local tool costs money
 - Online version is free: https://binary.ninja/
 - Go to cloud to use the online tool
- Provides similar functionality to Ghidra
 - Has a nice GUI and provides cleaner control flow graphs (CFG), IMO
- Provides a lot of intermediate representations (IR)





```
endbr64
                  rsp, 0x30
                   rax, qword [rel stdout]
                  rdi, [rel data_808b0b1] {"This casino is very safe!"}
                                     eax, dword [rbp-0x14 {i}]
eax, dword [rbp-0x14 {i}]
rax, [rel bets]
rax, qword [rdx+rax]
st0, qword [rbp-0x28 {var_30_1}]
st0, tword [rbp-0x10 {var_18}]
                                    leave {__saved_rbp}
```

IDA

- Commonly used in industry for reverse engineering
- SUPER expensive (~\$5000 for the base)
- Has a limited free version called IDA Free



Tasks

- Download Ghidra
- Complete the reverse engineering module in the dojo

